

laterally, clearly not very densely punctured at the sides and along the basal edge; the elytra, apically about one-third is clearly punctured, the striæ, inner humeral shortened apically, 1-2 are shortened behind the middle, 3 somewhat shorter than the fourth, but both are nearly dimidiate, sutural complete and joined to the fourth at the base; the pygidium is evenly and densely punctured; the prosternum, keel smooth, striæ as figured (Ann. xix. p. 320, 1907) for *E. zonatus*, Lew.; the mesosternum is widely sinuous, surface coarsely not closely punctate; the anterior tibiæ are 9-10-denticulate.

The discovery of the above introduces an immaculate species to the genus.

Hab. Argentina (*H. Richter*, R. 282).

One example.

Note.—*Scarabidæ*.

MARAXES, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvi. p. 376,
figs. 3, 4 (1895).

= *Xynophron*, Harold, Notes Leyd. Mus. ii. p. 199 (1880).

This synonymy has not been recorded in this Magazine.

XXXIV. — *Description of new Species of Monkeys of the Genera Cercopithecus and Papio.* By D. G. ELLIOT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c.

Cercopithecus princeps, sp. n.

Type locality. Mpanga Forest, west and south of Lake Albert.

Geogr. Distr. Mpanga Forest and Mt. Ruwenzori, 5000 feet elevation.

Colour. Forehead, sides of face and head (extending on to sides of throat) speckled black and white; top of head, nape, hind-neck, space between shoulders, arms, hands, and feet jet-black; upper parts and sides of body speckled black and white; legs black, faintly speckled with white on thighs, and very slightly so on legs beneath knees; chin and throat pure white; conspicuous black band across breast below throat, rest of under parts iron-grey, the hairs being much less speckled with white than on the upper parts, and general tone more greyish; tail speckled black and grey on basal half, darker than the back; remainder jet-black to tip; ears

with a few white hairs on top; face slate-colour, upper lip covered with short white hairs.

Measurements. Total length 1530 mm.; tail 915; foot 165; ear 50 (collector). Skull: total length 113.5; occipito-nasal length 88; hensel 78.7; zygomatic width 76.2; intertemporal width 42.6; width of brain-case 56.2; length of nasals 17.7; palatal length 39.1; length of upper molar series 25.1; length of mandible 77.2; length of lower molar series 31.1; length of upper canines 25.9.

Type in British Museum, no. 7. 4. 6. 6.

This species resembles *C. stuhlmanni*, Matschie, but differs in the black band across breast, absent altogether in Matschie's species; in the black on upper back and hind-neck, which is more or less speckled in the allied species; and in the blacker legs, having very slight speckling.

Papio planirostris, sp. n.

Type locality. Fan, Southern Cameroon, West Africa.

Gen. char. Skulls alone known, no skin. Size large; facial region much longer than brain-case; rostrum very broad; ridges curved, and most widely separated at middle, not rising above nasals for their entire length; very broad posteriorly; lateral pits long and wide, but not deep; entire width of orbits only slightly broader than greatest width of rostrum; occipital region in shape pyramidal, not rounded, posteriorly; no sagittal crest, but low ridges start on outer side of each orbit and meet at interparietal; zygomatic arches broad, but not widely spread; pterygoid fossa very broad; palatal arch rounded; palate broad, widest anteriorly; tooth-rows straight; canines heavy, broad, and rather short.

Measurements. Total length 228 mm.; occipito-nasal length 185; hensel 167; zygomatic width 124.9; intertemporal width 61; length of rostrum 122.6; breadth of rostrum 71.7; length of rostral ridges 83; greatest width of orbits 72; greatest width of brain-case 79; length of nasals 81; palatal length 107.7; greatest width of palate behind canines 41.4; length of upper canines 32.5; length of upper molar series 55.7; length of mandible 167; length of lower molar series 78.

There are a number of skulls of this species in the Berlin Museum, all characterized by the broad flat rostral region, and the depressed almost straight rostral ridges, not curved as in *P. maimon*. A comparison of the skulls of the two species shows that they differ in almost every particular. In the new form the rostral region is flatter, longer, and wider, the ridges not rising to the top of the nasals; narial opening

broader and shorter, nasals wider; orbital ridge not depressed in centre, and orbits therefore more rounded in shape; brain-case more rounded posteriorly and on a level with orbital ridge and rising gradually to occiput, which is higher than the orbits; while the brain-case of *P. maimon* curves downward to occiput, which lies lower than the rostral ridges, so that the superior outlines of these brain-cases of these species are widely different; bony palate not so much contracted posteriorly; basi-occipital more abruptly descending to pterygoid fossa; tooth-row much longer; occipital region much more slanting, that of *P. maimon* being nearly perpendicular; second upper molar of new species much larger, and the second lower molar smaller than the corresponding teeth of *P. maimon*. It will be readily seen from the above comparison that the two skulls are almost entirely different in nearly all respects. All the skulls came from the same locality and the range of the species is not known. The type is in the Berlin Museum, and I am indebted to Herr Paul Matschie, the Curator of the Mammalogical Department, for the privilege of describing it.

XXXV.—*A new Species of Fossa from Central Madagascar.*
By GUY DOLLMAN, B.A.

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Fossa majori, sp. n.

In size and general proportions similar to Buffon's Fossane (*F. fossa*, Schr.), but having continuous stripes on the back and sides, and not, as in that species, irregular stripes on the anterior part of the back, breaking up into spots posteriorly.

Fur longer and rather harsher than in *F. fossa*, individual hairs of back measuring about 30 mm. in length. General colour of back a rich tawny-russet, darker in the middle line, and gradually getting lighter towards the sides. Four broad, well-marked, dark brown stripes down middle of back, breaking up into indistinct spots at base of tail. The outer pair of these stripes extends forwards almost up to the ears, while the inner two gradually disappear about 40 mm. behind this point. Along each side of the body are two dark brown lateral stripes, extending back as far as the point of insertion of the hind legs, where they break up into a few large spots. Forehead a rich Mars-brown colour, becoming paler and greyer on the muzzle and sides of the face. Under surface of body buff-coloured, rather lighter